

VENEZUELAN PLANS TO
OUST PRESIDENT GOMEZ

Ex-Member of Castro's Cabinet
Comes Here from Havana to
Prepare for Insurrection.

CHARGES WHOLESALE GRAFT

Present Government a Despotism, He Says, Describing Effort of Fruit Company to Get Foothold There.

Plans are being formulated in this city to launch an insurrection in Venezuela to depose President Juan Vicente Gomez. The news of the contemplated movement to oust from power the successor and former business associate of President Cipriano Castro came from



DR. ALEJANDRO RIVAS VASQUEZ.
Who will lead a revolution in Venezuela.

Havana and was confirmed yesterday by Alejandro Rivas Vasquez, one of Venezuela's foremost public men, who has come to this city to prepare for the uprising, which he has been selected to lead.

Dr. Rivas Vasquez, who even now is a member of the Venezuelan Congress from the State of Apure, was formerly president of the State of Zulia, an office corresponding to that of governor here, and was Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet of President Castro. He spoke most optimistically of the movement he is to head, asserting he had every reason to believe it would be successful. Two things, he said, made an insurrection successful—one was general dissatisfaction with the existing government and the other the thoroughness of the preparations for such an undertaking. He discussed conditions in his country that have actuated him and his fellow workers to decide on their course, declaring that there existed ample evidence of the dissatisfaction with the Gomez government. As to the preparations, Dr. Rivas Vasquez said he already had sufficient assurances of support to make him certain of the undertaking. And he promised, without revealing the details of his plan, that the insurrection he will lead against Gomez will be one of the strongest military movements his revolution-ridden country has seen in many years.

Impossible for Castro to Return.

But notwithstanding his former official relations with Castro, Dr. Rivas Vasquez was anxious to have it understood that the former President, who is said to be in Tenerife, Canary Islands, has no part or interest in the proposed military movement. "It is impossible for General Castro to again be at the head of the government," he said.

Dr. Rivas Vasquez came to this city from Havana with his family. He left Venezuela, he said, because the political conditions there were insupportable, and because of these the economic situation of the republic also. Before going to Cuba, abandoning his official post and his property interests, he made sure the opposition to Gomez was of sufficient temper to make possible an armed movement. His observations, he said yesterday, were entirely satisfactory.

"Otherwise," he said, "I would be a fool to waste my time and energy and stand ready to risk my life, and," added the revolutionary chief, "when I say that I became convinced that my people were ready to put an end to the despotic Gomez government I sounded every element in the country, and even men who were imprisoned by General Castro said they would rather have him back than continue under the present regime."

In undertaking the leadership of the attempt to depose President Gomez by force of arms, Dr. Rivas Vasquez, although he is best known as one of the leading lawyers of his country, is not going into the thing without military experience, having fought in at least two important insurrections. Still a comparatively young man, he is in appearance the typical military "caudillo."

He was averse to discussing his intention when it was mentioned to him that private advisers had preceded him from Havana saying he had come here for revolutionary purposes, but finally yielded when he learned that at least that part of his plans were known.

Support at Home and Abroad.

"Yes, it is true," said Dr. Rivas Vasquez, "that I have come here to organize a revolution against President Gomez. I have every assurance that I will have good support, first in getting the uprising ready with the help of patriotic Venezuelans abroad, and then from my compatriots in Venezuela. I have all the necessary agencies for our cause. I am going to the principal field of operations, which will be in New York. Here I will have to do the assembling."

For some time there have been reports

EFFECTS OF RECIPROCITY

Henry Chaplin Suggests England Adopt Her Own Tariff.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, May 7.—Henry Chaplin, the veteran tariff reformer, contributes a long letter to "The Times," with the object of showing the serious effect which the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States will have on the most favored nation principle.

The point of his argument is that the British people will have to recognize that the development of a system of reciprocity between Canada and the United States must inevitably entail a system of joint discrimination against British goods, and that Canada will find herself compelled to extend the advantages conceded to the United States to twelve or thirteen other powers which have given her nothing in return.

Mr. Chaplin considers that the simplest and best remedy would be the resumption by this country of her former power of negotiation by the prompt adoption and negotiation of a tariff of her own.

MAJOR BUTT WANTS A QUILT

President's Aid Anxious to Secure Georgia Bedspread.

Atlanta, Ga., May 7.—"Wanted—An old-fashioned country quilt, for which a handsome price will be paid." The quilt is to cover the bed of Major Archibald Butt, aid to President Taft.

The advertisement is appearing in the Georgia papers, and as a result hundreds of quilts are being submitted to Albert Howell, an attorney, of Atlanta, who has undertaken to secure a quilt for Major Butt. On May 22 Mr. Howell will call in a committee and select the quilt from those submitted.

Some time ago Major Butt wrote Mr. Howell that he was completing a home in Washington and he wanted an old-fashioned Georgia quilt for the bed in the best room, and requested Mr. Howell's aid in securing it. Howell inserted the advertisement, and the quilts are coming. Among them are the following designs:

"The Sunflower," the "Possum Paw," the "Basket Quilt," the "Log Cabin," the "Lone Star," the "Brick Quilt," the "Hexagon," the "Sugar Loaf," the "Nine Patch," the "Star Quilt," the "Block Quilt," the "Bear's Paw" and the "Bow Knot."

The names indicate the designs of the quilts.

BOY SEIZES VICIOUS DOG

Holds Animal, Though Bitten Twice, Until Others Are Safe.

Women and children out for a Sunday airing fled in panic yesterday afternoon when a brindle bulldog which acted as though mad ran among them, snapping and snarling, at Eastern Parkway and Stone avenue, East New York. Herman Turk, ten years old, of No. 1610 Eastern Parkway, threw himself upon the dog, grasping its collar and attempting to drag it into a yard.

"I'll hold him in here! I ain't afraid of him!" he yelled. "Everybody run, quick!"

The dog turned upon the boy and bit him in the right arm twice, but the youngster clung to the dog until everybody else was safe, when he leaped upon a fence and made his escape.

Patroman Thomas Gorman killed the dog with a bullet.

The boy was treated by an ambulance surgeon. The wounds were slight, but the surgeon advised that he visit the Pasteur Institute.

WOMEN TO DON OVERALLS

Twenty-five Will Go to Work as House Painters in Fort Worth.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Fort Worth, Tex., May 7.—"Wanted—Women painters; overalls furnished. Apply to V. C. Baldwin."

This advertisement, which appeared in a local newspaper on Saturday, already has resulted in twenty-five applications for the places, and all the women have been engaged. Clad in new blue overalls, they will commence house painting to-morrow.

Baldwin, who is a contractor, had trouble with the union painters and they refused to work for him. Having many contracts on hand, he offered women \$1.75 a day, which is more than they can earn as clerks. No objection was made to the overalls, the women recognizing that they are necessary in the work.

Some of the new house painters are widows and others are unmarried girls still in their teens.

ATE \$15 WORTH, BOY SAYS

Up for Theft, Tells How Long Fast Was Broken.

Samuel Kinsler, sixteen years old, who says he has no home, pleaded guilty in the men's night court last night to the larceny of \$15. When asked what had become of the money he declared that he had not eaten for three days, and when he got the money he spent it all for food.

The complainant against Kinsler was William Smith, who recently sold his milk business. Smith went yesterday afternoon to a house in Grand street to collect an outstanding account of \$15. He learned that Kinsler had just been there and collected the money. Smith and two detectives later found Kinsler in a restaurant with a pile of empty dishes before him. He was arrested.

Kinsler told the court he had been unable to get work since leaving Smith's employ and became desperate from hunger.

Magistrate O'Connor asked him whether he had any of the money left, and he said:

"No, I spent it all on food."

He was held in \$200 bail for trial, and Magistrate O'Connor expressed the hope that the city could stand the expense of Kinsler's appetite.

SUMMER WEATHER THIS WEEK.

Washington, May 7.—Summer weather will prevail throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains during the coming week, according to Weather Bureau calculations. Indications are that there will be no rain in the next few days, except local showers in the Middle West and northern Pacific states.

Probable quantities of Antedivian Whiskey applied to physicians. They recommended the use of Loties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

THE TWO MEN WHO HOLD MEXICO'S FUTURE IN THEIR HANDS.



FRANCISCO I. MADERO, JR.
Leader of the insurgents, who insisted on the resignation of Diaz.



PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ.
Who has announced his willingness to bring peace to Mexico.
(Copyright by E. L. Clarke.)

SULPHUR GAS KILLS 2;
ASPHYXIATES 4 MEN

Five Workmen in General Chemical Company's Plant Risk Almost Sure Death.

SURVIVORS LIE UNCONSCIOUS

Ambulance Surgeon and Driver Made Ill by Fumes from the Clothing of a Victim in Laurel Kill.

With the knowledge that they were facing almost sure death and were taking their lives in their hands, five workmen in the big plant of the General Chemical Company, at Laurel Hill, Long Island, rushed to the aid of Joseph Geyer, one of the humblest laborers in the factory, who had been overcome by fumes in one of the big tanks. Fred Slain, forty-two years old, of No. 758 Metropolitan avenue, Brooklyn, one of the old, experienced hands in the factory and the leader of the rescuing party, lost his life, while four others in the party were rendered unconscious and were taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

These men were John Green, twenty-eight years old, of No. 56 24 street, Brooklyn; Joseph Delsky, twenty-seven years old, of No. 142 Clinton avenue, Maspeth; Theodore Poluski, fifty years old, of No. 525A Humboldt street, Brooklyn; and Henry Barton, forty-two years old, of No. 1864 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

Delsky and Poluski came around after several hours' work, but Green and Barton, the men who went into the tank, had not recovered consciousness up to a late hour.

Dr. William MacTernan, ambulance surgeon of St. John's Hospital, also came near losing his life in his efforts to resuscitate the victims of the sulphur gas. When the victims from the factory were being attended in one of the lower wards he fell unconscious and had to be hurried into an adjoining ward and resuscitated. When brother surgeons on the hospital staff began working over him they found that it was necessary to administer oxygen immediately to save his life. After working over him several hours it was asserted last night at the hospital that he was out of danger.

At the factory the raw materials are reduced by different processes into form for commercial consumption. The apparatus used in the reduction includes a series of big tanks made of wood, from ten to fifteen feet in height and from twelve to twenty feet in circumference. It is necessary to remove the residue from the bottom of these tanks frequently. This job is considered one of the most perilous in the factory from the possibility of some of the poisonous gases or liquids being left behind. The air throughout the factory is at all times filled with noxious odors. Every man is warned by the management to take no chances.

Geyer, on starting to work after noon yesterday, set about to clean out one of the tanks in which sulphur had been reduced. He used a ladder to go down into the tank, and was in his bare feet. He began stirring in the slat at the bottom, when suddenly he was heard to give a cry.

"Help!" shouted Slain, who was nearby, and the other workmen, understanding the situation, came running with a rope. This was to be lowered to Geyer, but one look into the tank showed him unconscious at the bottom. Slain clambered down the ladder for the purpose of fastening the rope about Geyer's body. The men at the top saw him fall unconscious just as he had fastened the rope about Geyer. It was possible, however, to draw Geyer's body up with the rope.

Green and Barton, two of the other workmen, hurried to the ladder at the side of the tank and went down into it to bring up the body of Slain. They succeeded in getting it up, but as they reached the small platform at the side of the top of the tank they both fell unconscious. Delsky and Poluski were also unconscious when other workmen came.

The six unconscious men were carried into the open air and an ambulance was called from St. John's Hospital. Dr. James Lawrence and Dr. MacTernan were in the ambulance. Dr. MacTernan gave his attention to Geyer and Slain. The odor of the gas from their clothing was almost overpowering, but for fully fifteen minutes Dr. MacTernan worked over them, assisted by the ambulance driver, Gallagher. It was then seen that Geyer and Slain were beyond recovery, and their bodies were ordered removed to the Hunter's Point police station.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA ASENT

Announced That She Will Not Witness Son's Coronation.

London, May 7.—It is announced that Queen Alexandra will be absent from London throughout the coronation festivities.

Dispatches from London have stated that Queen Alexandra still grieves deeply over the death of King Edward and is not in a mood for participating in the gayeties and pomp incidental to the coronation of her son as King George V. Aside from her sorrow, she has not in many years been physically strong.

The period of official court mourning for Edward VII ended Saturday, and it was naturally thought that Queen Alexandra, with the rest of the royal family, would lay aside her mourning and enter into the festivities incidental to the crowning of King George V.

HID \$1,700 IN CLOTHING

Widow, Who Fears Thieves, Is Taken to Bellevue.

Mrs. Marie Theis, who had lived alone in her flat at No. 415 West 46th street for years, was missed by the neighbors last week. She refused to answer questions when they knocked at her door. They reported the matter to Patrolman Sullivan, who forced a passage to find out what the trouble was.

"Get right out of here!" cried Mrs. Theis, who was seated in a rocker. So Sullivan took her to Bellevue for observation touching her sanity.

On the way she made it known to the patrolman that she was fifty-seven years old, was a widow and lonely, and that she wanted to go to Germany. She was afraid of being robbed, she explained, so she had stuffed every crack and crevice leading to her room with rags and paper and locked herself in.

Perhaps she may yet see Germany, for when they examined her clothing at the hospital they found more than enough to pay her passage and insure a welcome—\$1,700, in fact, and quite enough to worry an old woman who is a widow and lonely and fears thieves. Some of the yellow notes were in her shoes.

SEEKS A DIVORCE AT 70

Mrs. Ford, of Morristown, N. J., Brings Suit in Reno, Nev.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Reno, Nev., May 7.—Mrs. Sarah Catherine Ford, more than seventy years old, whose home in Morristown, N. J., was once a headquarters of Washington, has begun for the second time a divorce suit against her seventy-three-year-old husband, Millen, charging him with cruelty.

The Fords were married in New York on June 10, 1869. The maiden name of the wife was Howland. They lived together until May, 1880, when the husband moved to the West. The first time they met after that time was in the courtroom at Reno last October, when Judge Orr refused to grant a divorce to Mrs. Ford.

The only son of the Fords, a student at Annapolis, died five years ago, and their daughter died two years ago. Mrs. Ford said she came to Reno to avoid the notoriety that would follow a suit in the Eastern courts. The couple never recognized each other during the trial. Both have an array of lawyers retained at large fees. The case will come up again in two weeks.

TWO KILLED IN AUTO CRASH

Attorney in Haywood Trial and Horace Grandfield Victims.

Denver, May 7.—Edmund Richardson, who was one of the attorneys for the defense in the Haywood and Grandfield trial, and Horace Grandfield, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., a wealthy mine owner, with large interests in this state, were killed near Louisville Junction, twenty miles north of here, today, when an automobile in which they were riding plunged down an embankment.

Mrs. Richardson, her two children and a friend escaped injury.

WOMEN TO RACE IN AIRSHIPS

Three Have Entered as Contestants in the Harvard Meet.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Cambridge, Mass., May 7.—The Harvard Aeronautical Society is planning a race between women as an added feature to its second annual aviation meet, which will be held at Atlantic City in the summer. Three women will contest—Mrs. Helene Dietrich, representing France; Mrs. James V. Martin, representing England; and Miss Emily Willard, of Melrose, Mass., representing the United States and all have signified their willingness to enter the contest.

The women will use biplanes, each machine being built in the country whose colors the rider bears in the match. The contestants have had actual experience in conquering the air.

DIAZ WILL RESIGN
WHEN WAR IS OVER

President to Decide for Himself When Peace Is Restored—Madero Agrees to Another Armistice—Halts His Men.

THEY HAD STARTED FOR CAPITAL

Diaz Will Fight to Maintain Dignity of Government and Personal Prestige—Must Be Assured Internal Conditions Are Such That Resignation Won't Plunge Mexico Into Anarchy.

(From a Special Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Mexico City, May 7.—General Porfirio Diaz decided to-night to issue a manifesto to the people of Mexico, declaring his intention to resign the Presidency as soon as peace is restored. He will say that he believes it his duty to remain at the head of the government for the present. In this manner the President has virtually acceded to the demands of Francisco I. Madero, jr., that he make announcement of such intention.

"President Diaz will not resign now. He will resign only when, according to the dictates of his conscience, he is absolutely certain that the internal conditions of Mexico are such as to assure him that his resignation will not plunge the country into anarchy."

In measured and carefully chosen phraseology Señor de la Barra, at the close of a Cabinet meeting to-night, issued a statement, of which the above is a most vital part, definitely settling the most question of the decision of General Diaz in regard to his resignation.

With his back against the wall the old lion of Mexico has roared defiance at the rebels. He will fight to the last ditch to maintain the dignity of the government and his personal prestige. He met the issue forced on him by Madero fairly and squarely. In effect he says to Madero: "Do your worst! Put me out of office if you can, but I will relinquish the Presidency voluntarily."

End of War Now Up to Madero. It is now up to Madero either to accept his official promise to be issued to-morrow by President Diaz that he will resign when peace comes or to keep on fighting.

The Cabinet meeting this afternoon lasted more than two hours. The time was occupied in revising a draft of the proclamation upon which Diaz, Limantour and de la Barra have been working three days, and which will be issued to the nation to-morrow over Diaz's signature.

Señor de la Barra was much moved when he imparted the decision to the Tribune correspondent.

"It will not be possible to issue a completed statement to-night," said the minister, "because so many changes have been made in the language that it was necessary that we copy it. I can give you the substance of the address. It will be directed to the whole Mexican nation and will be signed by President Diaz himself. It is couched in simple, concise and direct form, so as to be easily understood by all the people. Its tone is patriotic and sincere. The President solemnly declares it to be the purpose of the government to grant all the seditious party asks, including anti-election, a free franchise, judicial reform—everything. He calls attention to the manifest fact that the government has shown its desire to follow public sentiment in regard to the reforms in administration changes. He tells of the negotiations, the demands of the seditious party and mentions that he has taken counsel of many private individuals who know Mexico and its conditions. He states emphatically that the proposition of the rebels for his resignation has not been accepted because he is firmly convinced that such a step is certain to precipitate a state of anarchy in Mexico if he should quit office immediately or fix a definite date for his retirement."

Not Guided by Greed of Power. "He says without a head the government would be powerless to compel normal conditions of peace or tranquility in the government. He declares that in making the decision he is not guided by vanity or greed for power, because, owing to his age and internal conditions, power is not attractive to him. The present responsibilities of office are so heavy as to bring only work and worry. It would be far easier, he points out, to retire, only the unfortunate condition of the country impels him to do his duty rather than to follow his personal inclination, and the minister concluded with the quotation at the beginning of the dispatch, adding that the message also contained a warm eulogy of the army and a fervent appeal to all Mexicans to join in restoring peace and prosperity to the country."

"I am sure the message will produce the greatest possible effect, not only in Mexico, but also in the United States and Europe," said Minister de la Barra. "It will place the responsibility for what has happened here and for what may happen squarely where it belongs."

The minister said that no official copy messages would be sent to Madero. The promise of the President is made to the people of Mexico, and its receipt by the revolutionists will be incidental. That it will be sent to them immediately, however, by private individuals and

Continued on second page.

El Paso, Tex., May 7.—General Madero announced late to-night that he would agree to another armistice, during which peace negotiations might be resumed.

When Madero heard the news from Mexico City concerning President Diaz's resignation he immediately gave orders to have troops stop marching. Couriers were sent ahead to halt the advance guard.

"I naturally am very glad to hear that President Diaz has made the announcement," said General Madero. "I am going to send a telegram to him at once congratulating him on his patriotism, for it certainly was an act that required the highest kind of personal sacrifice and patriotism."

Dr. Vasquez Gomez, head of the rebel peace commission, on the arrival of official information concerning the manifesto and on receipt of further instructions from General Madero, said peace negotiations would be resumed.

"The primary condition has been satisfied," he said; "the other conditions will not present any difficulties, because they are the fulfillment of secondary matters. The manifesto of General Diaz shows his good desire for the welfare of the country."

Judge Carabaja Not Informed.

Judge Carabaja, the federal envoy, said he had received no private advice, but it is assumed he will learn of the matter later.

Francisco I. Madero, sr., Gustavo A. Madero and other members of the Madero family sent telegrams to General Diaz congratulating him on his act.

Excitement in El Paso to-night was intense. Mexicans went about the streets shouting and celebrating as if the crowning battle of the revolution had been won. A brass band was sent to the insurgent camp and a big celebration was begun.

The rebel camp became noisy with shouts of joy as soon as the news of the Diaz announcement spread through the camp. Buzes were blown and fires were kindled, around which the men danced with joy. General Madero returned from his tent to headquarters to await further news. He was plainly excited.

"The triumph of the revolution," was the phrase most heard, but intermingled with the noisy chatter at the Madero headquarters were many words of praise for General Diaz.

The movement of troops had begun when a reporter telephoned the Madero headquarters and read the dispatch from Mexico City. General Pascual Orozco received it and said it probably would stop the movement of the army.

General Orozco himself mounted his horse and galloped away with the news to the tent, a mile away, where General Madero had retired for the night.

Insurgents Fire on Federals.

At about 7 o'clock to-night the revolutionary outposts fired a few shots toward the federal trenches. The federals returned the fire, but in a few minutes the rebels moved away. It was thought the rebel vanguard which already had started south decided to give the federals in Juarez a farewell salute.

Couriers were immediately dispatched from the Madero headquarters to determine the reason for firing. As soon as the shots were heard the federals at Juarez, Mexico, were on the alert. Buzes sounded and persons were ordered off the streets. It was thought the rebels had changed their plans and begun the attack.

It was later explained that the firing was done to cover the revolutionary retreat southward. The rebel columns began to move slowly over the hills north of Juarez at 7:30 o'clock. Colonel Garibaldi led the advance.

It was learned late to-night that a part of Madero's army had planned to attack Juarez at midnight. This was in line with a plan which some of the insurgents had for precipitating a battle, despite orders to the contrary from headquarters.

When word of President Diaz's announcement reached the insurgent posts they had moved closer to Juarez than was necessary for the march and had brought their machine guns within range. The fighting was to have begun in earnest at midnight.

Discussion among the leaders is given as one of the causes of the secretly planned attack. It was said they were loath to retire from their position without engaging the federals. They said they would be humiliated in the eyes of the world if they did not make an attack on the city which they had twice approached.

CORONAE OF 40,000 MILES

Australian Astronomer Witnesses the Eclipse of Sun from Lifu Island.

Auckland, New Zealand, May 8.—The Australian astronomer, Wragge, reports having witnessed from Lifu Island, one of the Loyalty Islands, the total eclipse of the sun on April 29. His observations were made under excellent conditions, the sky being cloudless. The hydrogen flames were especially marked, four great coronae extending 9,000 miles.